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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/643,629	08/18/2003	Wei Li	50277-2248	4456

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HICKMAN PALERMO TRUONG & BECKER/ORACLE  
2055 GATEWAY PLACE  
SUITE 550  
SAN JOSE, CA 95110-1089

EXAMINER
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ALI, MOHAMMAD

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2166

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	01/08/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/643,629

Applicant(s)

LI ET AL.

Examiner

Mohammad Ali

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 October 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 21-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 21-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/5/04-1/27/06</u> | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Applicant's election without traverse of Group I (claims 21-34) in the reply filed on October 20, 2006 is acknowledged.

#### ***Claim Objections***

2. A series of singular dependent claims is permissible in which a dependent claim refers to a preceding claim which, in turn, refers to another preceding claim.

A claim which depends from a dependent claim should not be separated by any claim which does not also depend from said dependent claim. It should be kept in mind that a dependent claim may refer to any preceding independent claim. In general, applicant's sequence will not be changed. See MPEP § 608.01(n).

Applicant is reminded that in order for claims 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 to be in proper dependant form claim numbering conventions should be observed. As presented it appears as though each of claims 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 are written in independent form. It is clear from the fee worksheet however, that this was not the intention of the applicant.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 21-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 21-34 do not appear to produce a useful, concrete *and* tangible result. The examiner does not see either the practical application required in order to meet the useful requirement of the result of a claim as required under 35 U.S.C. § 101 nor the tangible result aspect embodied in claims 21-34.

Further, if the "acts" of a claimed process manipulate only numbers, abstract concepts or ideas, or signals representing any of the foregoing, the acts are not being applied to appropriate subject matter. *Benson*, 409 U.S. at 71-72, 175 USPQ at 676. Thus, a process consisting solely of mathematical operations, i.e., converting one set of numbers into another set of numbers, does not manipulate appropriate subject matter and thus cannot constitute a statutory process.

Further, claims 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 appear to encompass transmission media within their scope as evidenced by ¶¶ 143-145 of the specification. Thus, claims 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, and 34 are also rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 as being directed to the non-statutory area of signals embodied on a transmission medium.

Claims that recite nothing but the physical characteristics of a form of energy, such as a frequency, voltage, or the strength of a magnetic field, define energy or magnetism, per se, and as such are nonstatutory natural phenomena. *O'Reilly*, 56 U.S. (15 How.) at 112-14. Moreover, it does not appear that a claim reciting a signal encoded with functional descriptive material falls within any of the categories of patentable subject matter set forth in § 101.

First, a claimed signal is clearly not a "process" under § 101 because it is not a series of steps. The other three § 101 classes of machine, compositions of matter and manufactures "relate to structural entities and can be grouped as 'product' claims in order to contrast them with process claims." 1 D. Chisum, Patents § 1.02 (1994). The three product classes have traditionally required physical structure or material.

"The term machine includes every mechanical device or combination of mechanical device or combination of mechanical powers and devices to perform some function and produce a certain effect or result." *Corning v. Burden*, 56 U.S. (15 How.) 252, 267 (1854). A modern definition of machine would no doubt include electronic devices which perform functions. Indeed, devices such as flip-flops and computers are referred to in computer science as sequential machines. A claimed signal has no physical structure, does not itself perform any useful, concrete and tangible result and, thus, does not fit within the definition of a machine.

A "composition of matter" "covers all compositions of two or more substances and includes all composite articles, whether they be results of chemical union, or of mechanical mixture, or whether they be gases, fluids, powders or solids." *Shell Development Co. v. Watson*, 149 F. Supp. 279, 280, 113 USPQ 265, 266 (D.D.C. 1957), *aff'd*, 252 F.2d 861, 116 USPQ 428 (D.C. Cir. 1958). A claimed signal is not matter, but a form of energy, and therefore is not a composition of matter.

The Supreme Court has read the term "manufacture" in accordance with its dictionary definition to mean "the production of articles for use from raw or prepared materials by giving to these materials new forms, qualities, properties, or combinations,

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whether by hand-labor or by machinery." *Diamond v. Chakrabarty*, 447 U.S. 303, 308, 206 USPQ 193, 196-97 (1980) (quoting *American Fruit Growers, Inc. v. Brogdex Co.*, 283 U.S. 1, 11, 8 USPQ 131, 133 (1931), which, in turn, quotes the *Century Dictionary*). Other courts have applied similar definitions. See *American Disappearing Bed Co. v. Arnaelsteen*, 182 F. 324, 325 (9th Cir. 1910), cert. denied, 220 U.S. 622 (1911). These definitions require physical substance, which a claimed signal does not have. Congress can be presumed to be aware of an administrative or judicial interpretation of a statute and to adopt that interpretation when it re-enacts a statute without change. *Lorillard v. Pons*, 434 U.S. 575, 580 (1978). Thus, Congress must be presumed to have been aware of the interpretation of manufacture in *American Fruit Growers* when it passed the 1952 Patent Act.

A manufacture is also defined as the residual class of product. 1 Chisum, § 1.02[3] (citing W. Robinson, *The Law of Patents for Useful Inventions* 270 (1890)). A product is a tangible physical article or object, some form of matter, which a signal is not. That the other two product classes, machine and composition of matter, require physical matter is evidence that a manufacture was also intended to require physical matter. A signal, a form of energy, does not fall within either of the two definitions of manufacture. Thus, a signal does not fall within one of the four statutory classes of § 101.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 21-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,324,533 (henceforth referred to as Agrawal et al.).

Claim 21 is anticipated by the well-known apriori method as disclosed by Agrawal et al. as follows: **A method for performing a frequent itemset operation, the method comprising the steps of: performing the frequent itemset operation in a plurality of phases, wherein each phase is associated with combinations that have a particular number of items (C5:L32-34); during at least one phase of the plurality of phases, performing the steps of determining candidate combinations that are to be evaluated during the phase (C5:L37-41); grouping the candidate combinations into clusters based on which items are included in said candidate combinations (C5:L41-47); and processing said candidate combinations, based on said clusters, to determine whether the candidate combinations satisfy a frequency criteria associated with said frequent itemset operation (C5:L47-50).**

Claim 23 is anticipated by Agrawal et al. as in claim 21, **wherein the step of grouping the candidate combinations into clusters includes the step of establishing an ordering for said candidate combinations by sorting the candidate combinations relative to each other based on the items within each of the candidate combinations** (figure 7 step 71; C6:L67-C7:L1, a lexicographical ordering will ensure that the subsets are ordered by the item names included in the subset).

Claim 25 is anticipated by Agrawal et al. as in claim 23, **wherein the step of processing the candidate combinations based on the clusters includes processing the candidate combinations in a sequence based on said ordering** (C7:L4-14).

Claim 27 is anticipated by Agrawal et al. as in claim 21, **wherein the step of grouping the candidate combinations into clusters includes hashing the candidate combinations into buckets based on the items that the candidate combination contain** (C12:L48-55; C13:L13-22).

Claims 22, 24, 26, and 28 are anticipated by Agrawal et al. using the same rationale as applied to claims 21, 23, 25, and 27.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:



(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 29-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Agrawal et al. and the paper *High Performance Mining of Maximal Frequent Itemsets* written by Gösta Grahne and Jianfei Zhu (henceforth referred to as Grahne & Zhu).

Claim 29 is taught by Agrawal et al. as in claim 21. However, Agrawal et al. does not explicitly indicate that **the step of processing the candidate combinations includes generating bitmaps for the candidate combinations, and determining how many item groups of an item group population include each candidate combination based on the bitmap for the candidate combination**. Yet, Grahne & Zhu teaches **the step of processing the candidate combinations includes generating bitmaps for the candidate combinations, and determining how many item groups of an item group population include each candidate combination based on the bitmap for the candidate combination** (Grahne & Zhu: figure 1(a); pages 1-2, § 1 Introduction, ¶¶ 4 & 5).

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention would have recognized that the methods disclosed in Grahne & Zhu comprise the details of a subset of the method taught by Agrawal et al. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have combined the teachings of Agrawal et al. and Grahne & Zhu because they are both focused on knowledge within the domain of data mining. Specifically, Grahne & Zhu state on page 10 § 4 ¶ 1 that their “paper studies the performance of algorithms for mining frequent itemsets,” which would clearly be of importance to the frequent itemset mining stage of the association rule mining method of Agrawal et al. Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to have combined the teachings of Agrawal et al. and Grahne & Zhu.

Claim 31 is taught by the combination of Agrawal et al. and Grahne & Zhu as in claim 29, **wherein the step of processing the candidate combinations includes, for each cluster, performing the steps of: generating a bitmap for a particular combination that is a subcombination of all combinations in the cluster (Grahne & Zhu: page 2, § 1 Introduction ¶ 5); using the bitmap for the particular combination to generate bitmaps for all combinations in the cluster (Grahne & Zhu: page 2, § 1 Introduction ¶ 5); using the bitmap generated for each combination in the cluster to determine how many item groups include the combination (Grahne & Zhu: page 2, § 1 Introduction ¶ 5); and after all combinations in the cluster have been processed, discarding from volatile memory the bitmap for the particular**

**combination** (it would have been notoriously obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to free the memory once the bitmaps are no longer needed).

Claim 33 is taught by Agrawal et al. as in claim 21. However, Agrawal et al. does not explicitly indicate **the step of processing the candidate combinations includes generating bitmaps for the candidate combinations as the candidate combinations are processed in a sequence, the method further comprising the steps of: generating one or more intermediary bitmaps for use in generating of a bitmap for a current candidate combination; and after generating the bitmap for the current candidate combination, retaining in volatile memory only those intermediary bitmaps that are base bitmaps of a next candidate combination in said sequence; and if any intermediate bitmaps are retained, then using one or more of the intermediary bitmaps to generate a bitmap for the next candidate combination in said sequence.** Yet, Grahne & Zhu teaches **the step of processing the candidate combinations includes generating bitmaps for the candidate combinations as the candidate combinations are processed in a sequence, the method further comprising the steps of: generating one or more intermediary bitmaps for use in generating of a bitmap for a current candidate combination** (Grahne & Zhu: page 2, § 1 Introduction ¶ 5); **and after generating the bitmap for the current candidate combination, retaining in volatile memory only those intermediary bitmaps that are base bitmaps of a next candidate combination in said sequence** (Grahne & Zhu: page 1, § 1 Introduction ¶ 3); **and if any intermediate bitmaps are retained, then using one or more of the intermediary bitmaps to**

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**generate a bitmap for the next candidate combination in said sequence** (Grahne & Zhu: page 2, § 1 Introduction ¶ 5).

Claims 30, 32, and 34 are taught by the combination of Agrawal et al. and Grahne & Zhu using the same rationale as applied to claims 22, 24-26, and 28.

### ***Information Disclosure Statement***

6. Applicants' Information Disclosure Statements, filed on 1/27/2006, 10/17/2005, 8/17/2005, 1/4/2005, 12/2/2004, 10/22/2004, 10/8/2004 & 10/5/2004 have been received, entered into the record, and considered. See attached PTO-1449 forms.


### ***Contact Information***

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mohammad Ali whose telephone number is (571) 272-4105. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday (7:30 am-6:00 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hosain T. Alam can be reached on (571) 272-3978. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

  
Mohammad Ali  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2166

MA  
January 3, 2007